Assessing an Effective Partisan Legislature

Law Making Function

1. Participation allowing diverse points of view to be heard with an

actual opportunity to affect the outcome

2. Dispersal of power aiding diversity of views in debate and decision

making;

in committee: both sides have real voice and power to

change

3. Strong leadership essential to legislative effectiveness; must be a person

who: thinks strategically, is a problem-solver, is a consensus builder; and assumes responsibility for the

legislature's effectiveness

4. Partisanship a cohesive majority will always drive the process;

minority rights must be protected; leader should avoid

relegating minority to role of mischief-maker;

unrestrained partisanship damages civility; a change in the balance of power affects civility – relationships

change, they become more fragile, they require

commitment and hard work to maintain

5. Deliberation the exchange of ideas, the give and take of

compromise, occurs on the floor, in committee, private conversations, leaders conferences, and over meals and is a benefits due to the possibility that a number of legislators will be influenced by these

discussions

6. Consensus building opposing sides negotiating results in compromise; this

is done to increase the number of adherents for the bill; this is the opposite of drawing battle lines

Facilitating Factors

7. Leader qualities able, intelligent, energetic, dedicated, politically

skillful

8. Integrity capitol community behaves ethically; the leadership

strongly supports and enforces such behavior [ethical behavior is doing more than is required while also

doing less than is allowed]

9. Institutionalism legislators identify with the House and the Legislature

as political institutions

Concern: dedication to the legislature

care about well-being of the institution

engage in institution building

defend the institution encourage good behavior

Community: culture of the legislature

civility collegiality socialization